ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON-WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA

YORK MSA
WILLIAMSPORT MSA
STATE COLLEGE MSA
SHARON MSA
SCRANTON - WILKES-BARRE MSA
READING MSA
PITTSBURGH PMSA
PHILADELPHIA PMSA
LANCASTER MSA
JOHNSTOWN MSA
HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA
ERIE MSA
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA
ALTOONA MSA
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA

PENNSYLVANIA'S

LABOR FORCE

.... A Monthly Statistical Analysis

Highlights

- January's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate of 4.3 percent was the lowest in nearly 15 years.
- Nonagricultural wage and salary jobs dipped to 5,118,900 in December – 4,200 below November's record level. Decline was considerably less than the 11,000 expected for this month.
- All counties in Pennsylvania again recorded single digit unemployment rates.
- Labor market areas experienced little change in unadjusted rates from last month.
- Average earnings in manufacturing rose in December to $10.49 per hour.
- December weeks claimed and initial claims were lowest for the month in 19 years.

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Pennsylvania's Service Delivery Areas.....8

JANUARY 1989 ~~December 1988~~ DATA

ISSUED: FEBRUARY ~~January~~ 1989

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Robert P. Casey, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry

Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

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CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

EMPLOYMENT AT ALL TIME HIGH

Following a very strong 1988, Pennsylvania's labor force began the new year with a record-setting performance. Seasonally adjusted employment jumped to more than 140,000 above the previous all-time high while the rate of unemployment fell to the lowest level in nearly fifteen years.

Data made available through the Current Population Survey (CPS) of households and released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), show January seasonally adjusted employment in Pennsylvania at 5,689,000, up 146,000 from the December level which was revised upward since last month's report to 5,543,000. The January figure was well above the previous high of 5,547,000 set in August 1988. Compared with a year ago, the January figure was up 200,000, easily surpassing the ten year average annual gain of 55,000. Over the past two years, employment gained a robust 446,000.

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

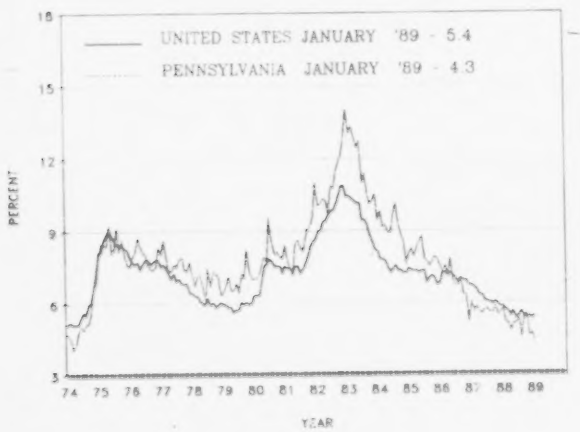

TABLE 1
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN PENNSYLVANIA
(All persons in thousands)

RESIDENT DATA	JAN. 1989	DEC. 1988	JAN. 1988	NET CHANGE FROM DEC. 1988	NET CHANGE FROM JAN. 1988
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,947	5,816	5,814	131	133
Employment	5,689	5,543	5,489	146	200
Unemployment	258	273	325	-15	-67
Rate of Unemployment (%)	4.3	4.7	5.6	-0.4	-1.3
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,884	5,806	5,745	78	139
Employment	5,592	5,562	5,388	30	204
Unemployment	292	264	357	48	-65
Rate of Unemployment (%)	5.0	4.2	6.2	0.8	-1.2

Unemployment, seasonally adjusted, fell in response to the employment gain in January to 258,000, down 15,000 over the month. This resulted in a 0.4 percentage point drop in the statewide seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment. At 4.3 percent, January's rate was the lowest since April 1974, when the rate was also 4.3 percent. Only six scattered months during the previous decade had unemployment rates below 4.3 percent, the lowest being 3.2 percent in January and February of 1970. Compared with a year ago, the January rate was down from 5.6 percent representing 67,000 fewer jobless workers. Over the past two years, unemployment was down 73,000 from January 1987 when the rate was 5.9 percent.

Unemployment, not adjusted for seasonality, was 292,000 in January, up 48,000 since December. The unadjusted rate of unemployment was 5.0 percent, up from 4.2 percent in December. Compared with a year ago, the rate was down sharply from 6.2 percent.

TABLE 2
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	DEC. 1988 P/	NOV. 1988	DEC 1987	NET CHANGE TO DEC. 1988 FROM: NOV. 1988	DEC. 1987
NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	5118.9	5123.1	5018.2	-4.2	100.7
---MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	1054.5	1055.6	1051.7	-1.1	2.8
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	603.7	605.0	599.5	-1.3	4.2
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	30.9	31.2	30.6	-0.3	0.3
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	21.4	21.6	22.2	-0.2	-0.8
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	48.2	48.4	47.9	-0.2	0.3
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	93.1	93.1	90.3	0.0	2.8
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	93.2	93.5	93.3	-0.3	-0.1
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	110.2	109.9	106.0	0.3	4.2
ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	92.1	92.8	92.6	-0.7	-0.5
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	60.3	60.3	62.0	0.0	-1.7
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	34.0	33.7	34.2	0.3	-0.2
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	20.3	20.5	20.4	-0.2	-0.1
NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	450.8	450.6	452.2	0.2	-1.4
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	92.2	92.5	92.9	-0.3	-0.7
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	30.3	30.5	31.2	-0.2	-0.9
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS.	81.0	80.5	82.4	0.5	-1.4
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	40.6	40.4	40.7	0.2	-0.1
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	82.1	82.0	82.0	0.1	0.1
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	60.8	60.8	60.2	0.0	0.6
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	10.1	10.3	10.1	-0.2	0.0
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	42.7	42.6	41.1	0.1	1.6
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	9.7	9.7	10.3	0.0	-0.6
---NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	4063.6	4064.4	3964.8	-0.8	98.8
MINING	29.4	29.8	30.4	-0.4	-1.0
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	240.5	250.6	223.4	-10.1	17.1
TRANSPORTATION	145.1	144.7	144.5	0.4	0.6
PUBLIC UTILITIES	104.3	104.6	105.2	-0.3	-0.9
COMMUNICATIONS	49.4	49.7	49.8	-0.3	-0.4
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY	54.9	54.9	55.4	0.0	-0.5
WHOLESALE TRADE	270.6	270.6	265.4	0.0	5.2
RETAIL TRADE	912.2	898.3	903.4	13.9	8.8
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	138.9	133.8	143.0	5.1	-4.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	298.3	298.2	292.0	0.1	6.3
BANKING	87.9	87.5	87.9	0.4	0.0
INSURANCE CARRIERS	89.8	89.9	86.6	-0.1	3.2
SERVICES	1357.2	1359.1	1299.6	-1.9	57.6
BUSINESS SERVICES	242.0	241.7	225.2	0.3	16.8
HEALTH SERVICES	439.9	438.2	423.1	1.7	16.8
--HOSPITALS	240.7	240.0	233.6	0.7	7.1
LEGAL SERVICES	37.8	37.9	37.3	-0.1	0.5
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	159.5	160.9	156.7	-1.4	2.8
SOCIAL SERVICES	88.5	87.9	83.7	0.6	4.8
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	66.7	66.5	62.0	0.2	4.7
OTHER SERVICES	322.8	326.0	311.6	-3.2	11.2
GOVERNMENT	706.0	708.5	700.9	-2.5	5.1
FEDERAL	142.7	142.1	144.7	0.6	-2.0
STATE	154.2	156.7	151.4	-2.5	2.8
LOCAL	409.1	409.7	404.8	-0.6	4.3
---PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	0.8	3.1	1.7	-2.3	-0.9

P/ = Preliminary data.

DECEMBER'S JOB LOSS LESS THAN EXPECTED

The total number of non-farm jobs in Pennsylvania edged downward in December by 4,200 to 5,118,900. This decline was considerably less than the expected loss of 11,000 for a typical December seasonal movement. The State's job producing performance in 1988, as measured by monthly surveys of approximately 14,000 employers, has been exceptional, with December's total the second highest on record, surpassed only by last month's total.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT UP FROM DECEMBER 1987

Even with the loss of 1,100 in manufacturing since November, factory jobs are up 2,800 from last year.

Durable (hard) goods recorded an increase of 4,200 jobs from one year ago, with robust growth in nonelectrical machinery and primary metal industries.

Nondurable (soft) goods had an over-the-year loss of 1,400 – primarily due to losses in the apparel products and textile mill products industry lines. However, nondurables reflected a modest 200 monthly increase, rather than the expected seasonal loss of more than a thousand workers.

NONMANUFACTURING JOBS DIP SLIGHTLY TO SECOND HIGHEST LEVEL

Nonmanufacturing jobs receded a minimal 800 in December to a second high of 4,063,600. This decline was considerably less than seasonally expected. Currently, nonmanufacturing jobs are a significant 98,800 higher than a year ago.

The services sector, with its present employment of 1,357,200 jobs, contains 33 percent of all nonmanufacturing jobs. Services employment added 57 percent of the 110,700 new jobs within Pennsylvania during the past year.

Contract construction had a less-than-expected drop in December, probably due to the milder weather. A diversity of building projects throughout Pennsylvania added 17,100 jobs over the year to a current total of 240,500.

Retail trade's growth of 13,900 over the month, boosted the industry to an all-time high of 912,200 jobs.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

TABLE 3
PENNSYLVANIA HOURS AND EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	DEC. 1988 P/	NOV. 1988	DEC. 1987	DEC. 1988 P/	NOV. 1988	DEC. 1987	DEC. 1988 P/	NOV. 1988	DEC. 1987
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	$431.14	$434.93	$426.78	41.1	41.7	41.8	$10.49	$10.43	$10.21
DURABLE GOODS	470.82	476.79	467.36	42.0	42.8	42.8	11.21	11.14	10.92
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	344.27	353.50	349.16	38.9	40.4	40.8	8.85	8.75	8.80
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	355.78	362.80	362.61	39.4	40.0	41.3	9.03	9.07	8.78
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	463.86	480.71	450.40	42.4	43.9	43.1	10.94	10.95	10.45
PRIMARY METALS	560.73	565.43	562.86	43.4	43.9	43.7	12.92	12.88	12.88
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	465.47	474.12	460.94	42.9	43.9	43.2	10.85	10.80	10.67
NONELECTRICAL MACHINERY	486.50	494.80	491.27	43.2	43.5	44.1	11.47	11.37	11.14
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	414.12	419.57	428.16	40.8	41.5	42.1	10.15	10.11	10.17
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	542.98	550.75	525.26	41.8	42.3	42.6	12.99	13.02	12.33
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	443.84	443.01	424.13	41.5	41.8	41.5	10.69	10.67	10.22
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	427.18	421.87	402.87	40.3	41.4	40.9	10.60	10.19	9.85
NONDURABLE GOODS	379.45	379.49	374.22	39.9	40.2	40.5	9.51	9.44	9.24
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	418.82	422.71	417.74	40.9	41.2	41.9	10.24	10.26	9.97
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	258.96	259.79	256.01	40.4	41.7	41.9	6.41	6.23	6.11
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	287.51	294.33	279.82	38.8	40.1	39.3	7.41	7.34	7.12
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	225.36	228.06	218.68	35.6	36.2	35.5	6.33	6.30	6.16
PAPER PRODUCTS	490.31	482.02	482.13	43.7	43.9	44.6	11.22	10.98	10.81
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	446.12	444.61	444.31	40.3	40.2	40.8	11.07	11.06	10.89
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	548.49	540.47	539.39	43.6	43.1	44.8	12.58	12.54	12.04
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	630.87	604.04	603.94	42.8	42.3	43.2	14.74	14.28	13.98
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	381.14	381.29	367.43	41.7	41.9	43.0	9.14	9.10	9.01
LEATHER PRODUCTS	242.54	241.80	228.82	37.2	37.2	38.2	6.52	6.50	5.99
NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES									
ANTHRACITE COAL MINING	454.58	457.07	432.96	37.2	37.1	36.6	12.22	12.32	11.83
BIT. COAL & LIGNITE MINING	650.83	648.57	654.06	41.8	41.0	41.9	15.57	15.77	15.61
COMMUNICATIONS	533.87	539.35	521.75	39.4	39.6	39.2	13.55	13.62	13.31
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	669.94	674.78	656.41	43.0	43.2	43.1	15.58	15.62	15.23
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	189.86	182.82	187.47	29.3	28.3	29.9	6.48	6.46	6.27

P/ Preliminary data.

HOURLY EARNINGS RISE IN DECEMBER

A $.06 an hour increase in average hourly earnings for all manufacturing workers was was not enough to offset the 0.6 of an hour drop in hours worked, leaving workers with a few dollars less in their December paychecks. Average weekly earnings of $431.13 were down $3.79 per week from November. Average hours worked are holding steady at a fraction above 41 per week. In the durable goods sector, primary metal and nonelectrical machinery workers averaged 43.4 and 43.2 hours, respectively. The highest average weekly wages in durable goods were paid to production workers in primary metals ($560.73). In nondurable goods, paper products and chemical and allied products workers put in 43.7 and 43.6 hour workweeks. Petroleum and coal products workers had the largest paychecks in this sector ($630.87). These workers had the highest monhly increases in hourly (+$.46) and weekly earnings (+$26.83) along with an increase of 0.5 hours worked.

In nonmanufacturing, electric, gas and sanitary services workers had the highest average weekly earnings overall ($669.94). Their workweek averaged 43.0 hours with average hourly earnings of $15.58. Bituminous coal and lignite mining workers followed, with weekly earnings of $650.83 for a 41.8 hour workweek and hourly earnings of $15.57.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

TABLE 4
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	DECEMBER 1988	NOVEMBER 1988	DECEMBER 1987	NET CHANGE FROM NOV. 88	NET CHANGE FROM DEC. 87
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	124,392	81,982	133,414	42,410	-9,022
Weeks Claimed	499,960	437,123	573,477	62,837	-73,517
---Average Weekly Volume	113,627	99,346	124,669	14,281	-11,042
Insured Unemployed Rate	2.4%	2.1%	2.7%	0.3	-0.3
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	33,747	24,851	36,789	8,896	-3,042
Final Payments	6,746	6,014	7,915	732	-1,169
Weeks Paid	450,441	359,952	493,739	90,489	-43,298
Net Benefit Amount	$69,591,740	$54,571,940	$72,714,218	$15,019,800	-$3,122,478
Avg. Check Amount	$154.50	$151.61	$147.27	$2.89	$7.23

Lowest December Claims Totals Since 1969

Claims activity during December underwent a seasonal end of the year upturn. Initial claims jumped by 52 percent, and weeks claimed by 14 percent between November and December. Despite these over-the-month increases, the December 1988 totals for both weeks claimed and initial claims were the lowest on record for the month in 19 years. As a result of the seasonal increase in claims, the insured unemployment rate in December climbed to 2.4 percent, the highest rate since April.

Cash reserves by the end of December slipped to $1,164 million as disbursements during the month exceeded income by $62 million. The net benefit amount for December rose by 28 percent from a month ago, fueled by a 25 percent gain in weeks paid and a two percent gain in the average check amount. December's average check amount of $154.50 ranks second behind March 1988's $155.69.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND - DECEMBER 1988

Income	$ 7,339,190	Cash Reserves	$ 1,163,902,363
Disbursements	$ 69,596,313	Federal Loans	0
		Net Reserves	$ 1,163,902,363

UNEMPLOYMENT ..... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES MAINTAIN SINGLE DIGIT RATES

For the third time in 1988, all Pennsylvania counties experienced unadjusted unemployment rates less than 10.0 percent. In December, Chester County ranked first again with a rate of 2.2 percent, however, Greene County moved up one rank from the highest level to 8.7 percent, surpassed by Fulton County with a rate of 9.3 percent. Pike County dropped its rate by 1.3 percentage points, while Snyder County's rate jumped up 3.0 percentage points from November rates.

Of the thirty counties that recorded unemployment rates of 5.0 percent or less, twenty were in eastern Pennsylvania and ten were in western Pennsylvania. Unadjusted rates of 7.0 percent or more were manifested by ten counties in the western half of the State and by two counties in the eastern half.

Four of the five counties with unemployment rates less than 3.0 percent were in the Philadelphia Labor Market Area.

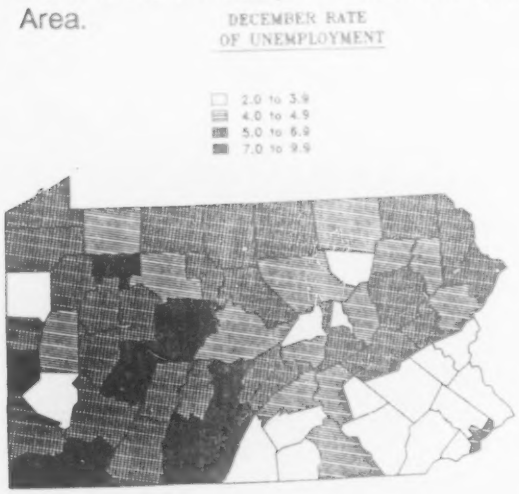

TABLE 5
PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, preliminary)
DECEMBER - 1988

COUNTY	RANK	RATE (%)	VOLUME
Chester	1	2.2	4200
Montgomery	2	2.3	9100
Bucks	3	2.6	7700
Delaware	3	2.6	7800
Cumberland	5	2.7	2800
Lancaster	6	3.2	7000
Lebanon	6	3.2	2000
Franklin	8	3.3	1800
Adams	9	3.4	1300
Dauphin	10	3.6	4700
Lehigh	10	3.6	5300
Allegheny	12	3.7	23700
Pike	12	3.7	400
Northampton	14	3.8	4300
Mercer	15	4.0	2000
Monroe	15	4.0	1700
York	15	4.0	7200
Berks	18	4.1	7500
Perry	18	4.1	800
Bradford	20	4.2	1300
Montour	20	4.2	300
Elk	22	4.4	700
Philadelphia	23	4.5	33400
Lackawanna	24	4.6	5000
Union	24	4.6	800
Warren	24	4.6	1000
Butler	27	4.7	3300
Centre	27	4.7	3000
Erie	27	4.7	6000
Washington	30	5.0	4500
Susquehanna	31	5.2	900
Lawrence	32	5.3	2300
Lycoming	32	5.3	3300
Tioga	32	5.3	900
McKean	35	5.4	1100
Venango	35	5.4	1400
Carbon	37	5.5	1400
Cambria	38	5.6	3400
Columbia	38	5.6	1800
Potter	38	5.6	400
Wyoming	38	5.6	700
Crawford	42	5.7	2100
Schuylkill	42	5.7	4100
Luzerne	44	5.8	9200
Wayne	44	5.8	1100
Blair	46	5.9	3600
Sullivan	47	6.0	200
Cameron	48	6.1	200
Jefferson	48	6.1	1200
Mifflin	50	6.2	1300
Westmoreland	50	6.2	10600
Clarion	52	6.8	1200
Armstrong	53	6.9	1900
Beaver	53	6.9	4300
Northumberland	53	6.9	3300
Bedford	56	7.0	1500
Clinton	56	7.0	1000
Somerset	58	7.1	2200
Snyder	59	7.2	1300
Huntingdon	60	7.8	1400
Indiana	60	7.8	2700
Juniata	62	7.9	800
Clearfield	63	8.1	2700
Fayette	64	8.3	4800
Forest	64	8.3	200
Greene	66	8.7	1100
Fulton	67	9.3	500

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR MARKET AREAS

TABLE 6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE
BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA IN PENNSYLVANIA
(Seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

AREA	DECEMBER 1988 * UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	DECEMBER 1988 * UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%	NOVEMBER 1988 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	NOVEMBER 1988 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%	DECEMBER 1987 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	DECEMBER 1987 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%
UNITED STATES	6554	5.3	6563	5.4	6978	5.8
PENNSYLVANIA	273	4.7	269	4.7	323	5.6
LABOR MARKET AREA						
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	13.1	4.0	12.5	3.9	17.0	5.2
ALTOONA	3.7	6.1	3.7	6.2	4.8	7.9
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA	5.0	7.9	4.7	7.5	6.2	9.8
ERIE MSA	6.7	5.2	6.9	5.4	8.8	6.8
HARRISBURG-LEB-CARLISLE MSA	12.5	3.9	12.0	3.8	13.1	4.1
JOHNSTOWN MSA	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.7	8.0	8.3
LANCASTER MSA	7.6	3.5	6.3	2.9	8.3	3.8
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	97.6	4.0	95.2	3.9	107.6	4.4
PITTSBURGH PMSA	49.4	5.2	49.5	5.2	63.4	6.6
READING MSA	8.4	4.6	7.2	4.0	8.7	5.0
SCRANTON--WILKES-BARRE MSA	19.3	5.4	19.8	5.6	23.0	6.5
SHARON MSA	2.3	4.4	2.2	4.3	3.1	6.2
STATE COLLEGE MSA	2.9	4.6	2.7	4.3	3.5	5.7
WILLIAMSPORT MSA	3.3	5.3	2.9	4.7	3.7	6.1
YORK MSA	9.8	4.4	8.7	4.0	10.0	4.6

* Preliminary data.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES HOLD STEADY IN LABOR MARKET AREAS

In December, seasonally adjusted unemployment rates for the fifteen labor market areas displayed little change from last month. The rates ranged from a low of 3.5 percent in the Lancaster MSA to a high of 7.9 percent in the Beaver County PMSA. Johnstown MSA recorded the greatest percentage point decline from both month-ago (-0.5) and year-ago (-2.1) levels. Johnstown's adjusted rate of 6.2 was the second highest among the MSAs.

Although ten of the major labor market areas increased their adjusted rates in December, none of the increases were greater than 0.6 percentage point. The rate and volume of unemployment declined in all areas from December 1987.

With the exception of Sharon MSA and State College MSA, rates less than 5.0 percent were all recorded by MSAs in the eastern half of Pennsylvania.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

Unemployment rates, not seasonally adjusted, for the Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) ranged from 2.2 percent for SDA 21, to 6.9 percent for SDA 05 (see table 7 on the next page).

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

TABLE 7
MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
DECEMBER 1988 — PRELIMINARY
(DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, VOLUME IN THOUSANDS)

SDA NO.	COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE	EMP.	UNEMP.	RATE(%)
01	Erie	128.4	122.4	6.0	4.7
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	102.6	96.9	5.8	5.6
03	City of Pittsburgh	169.6	162.9	6.7	3.9
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	464.8	447.8	17.1	3.7
05	Beaver	62.3	58.0	4.3	6.9
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	131.9	124.0	7.9	6.0
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	227.7	212.3	15.4	6.8
08	Greene, Washington	103.0	97.4	5.7	5.5
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	101.2	94.9	6.4	6.3
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	199.6	186.9	12.7	6.4
11	Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Mifflin	160.1	151.6	8.6	5.3
12	Columbia, Juniata, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union	131.6	123.4	8.2	6.3
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	81.9	77.8	4.1	5.0
14	Lackawanna	108.6	103.7	5.0	4.6
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	98.1	93.5	4.6	4.7
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	231.6	218.4	13.3	5.7
17	Philadelphia	743.9	710.5	33.4	4.5
18	Bucks	292.9	285.2	7.7	2.6
19	Montgomery	388.0	378.9	9.1	2.3
20	Delaware	299.4	291.6	7.8	2.6
21	Chester	189.7	185.5	4.2	2.2
22	Lehigh, Northampton	260.8	251.2	9.6	3.7
23	Berks	181.9	174.4	7.5	4.1
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry	318.1	307.8	10.3	3.2
25	Lancaster	218.9	211.9	7.0	3.2
26	York	181.5	174.3	7.2	4.0
27	Adams, Franklin	92.9	89.8	3.1	3.3
28	Lawrence, Mercer	94.3	90.0	4.3	4.6
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	5806.0	5562.0	244.0	4.2

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1972, amended 1977) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by num-ber of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by the latest 12 month average covered employment for which data is available.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Balance - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

Federal Loans - Balance of unemployment compensation loans owed by Pennsylvania to the federal government.

Net Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits minus the balance of federal loans.